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SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1382.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The London cable dispatch to The TRIBUNE says that Gambetta's confidence in the ultimate support of the equstituencies is unshaken, == 1t is understood that M, de Freyelnet has succeeded in forming a new French Cabinet to succeed that of M. Gambetta. — The London Times and Saturday Review publish offensive articles regarding the Guiteau trial. === Dr. Lyon Playfair has published an article on American industries as affected by the tariff. == The Earl of Rosebery's Scottish tenants have celebrated the birth of his son and heir at a dinner in Edinburgh. - Mrs. Langtry has received two proposals to visit America. ____ The members of the Club National, Montreal, have declared for Canadian independence. - The contract for building a tunnel under the St. Lawrence has been awarded, =____ A circular letter of the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, in favor of the Spanish pilgrimage, has prevoked some hostile criticism. - The casting to the O'Connell statue has been accomplished successfully in

Domestic.-Reasons in support of a motion for a new trial in the case of Guiteau were filed yesterday. The President has signed the Census De ficiency bill. ____ J. H. and Barbara Fielder were drowned in the Raritan River at Sayreville, N. J., while skating. — The beiler in a mill at Fatr-field, Me., exploded yesterday, killing one man and wounding seriously half a dozen others, _____ Three deck hands of the steamboat Katie Stockdale, unticipating the destruction of the boat from a col lision with the Beaver Bridge, jumped into the Ohio River and were drowned. === At Corinth, Ky., of the Left, cannot count upon receiving the having eaten poisoned bread. = A carriage was permanent support of the Advanced Left, which struck by a train of the Providence Rallroad at Boston yesterday; the driver was killed and the occupants were injured. ==== An ice gorge formed in the Susquehanna Rivernear Wilkesbarre, Penn, yes-By a collision between freight trainon the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Kailroad near Sturgis, Mich., fifteen cars and two locomotives

CITY AND SUBBUBAN.-Mayor Low, of Procklyn, yest rday filled the offices of Corporation Counsel, Tax Collector, City Treasurer and Registrar of Arrears. ____ The overdue steam-hip Amy Dora arrived in port. === Much atarm and some damage were caused by a fire in the Florence apart ment house, = Scott Lord has begun process ings to recover fees for his services in the Vander bilt lawsuits. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.20 cents. Stocks opened strong and then advanced; but afterward they declined and closed weak.

THE WEATHER. - I RIBUNE local observations in dicate colder and fair or clear weather, preceded by clearing weather and chances of light snow early in the day. Thermometer yesterday : Highest, 30 -: lowest, 32°; average, 343s°.

The news concerning the feeling in this country about Mr. Blaine, which comes by way of Loudon, will be interesting, not to say amusing, to a large proportion of the American

Dr. Lyon Playfair's admissions respecting the success of American industries are in striking contrast with the reflections of The Saturday Review and what is by courtesy called the leading English journal on the Guiteau trial. He is a Free Trader, but he does not blink the fact that the enermous growth of many of our most important manufactures is due entirely to the Protective system. He even predicts that the United States will become the great manufacturing country of the world. When such emphatic testimony is given by a trained observer to the wisdom and efficiency of their economic policy, Americans can read with composure the most dismal jeremiads on the degeneracy of democracy.

Mr. Scoville's bill of exceptions is a series of technicalities and trivialities hastily strung together. The only charge brought against the jury is an assertion that a newspaper was read by certain of the twelve whose names have been found scribbled on the margin. The new evidence on which another trial is den unded relates to the conduct of the prisoner during the month preceding the assassination and the Impressions which it left upon the minds of two strangers who happened to meet him in the streets. Apparently the prosecution can almost afford to allow Guiteau's lawyers to arrow these points alone. The prospect of a renewal of the tedious scenes enacted in the courtroom is too remote to cause the slightest apprehension.

Gambetta's downfall, penny journalism in England and the gay season in Paris make up an interesting budget of foreign correspondence with which our readers may entertain themselves this morning. Our French correspondent's predictions respecting the change of Premiers have been already fulfilled. Our Loudon correspondent's comments on the who have had him counterfeiting insanity daily been shown by the authorities in Poland and species has been made with some success, as we French crisis, in his cable dispatch, are under their eyes for six weeks, and who yet Southern Russia, and the discriminating acts learn from a report by Consul Baker, of Buenos undoubtedly in sympathy with the views of unanimously pronounce him same. Madness against the execrated race proposed by the Ayres, published in the Washington document hearing again a voice so dear that it would Athenseum.

English Liberals like Mr. Morley, to whose journal he refers in his letter. One thing is plain: Gambetta can only be had after this on his own terms. If he is wanted as Premier department elections must be adopted.

The sanitary reports disclose an increase of smallpox in the city and also an alarming prevalence of scarlet fever. Week before last there were 102 deaths from the latter cause, and last week there was an increase from these high figures. The danger of infection from this source is not generally appreciated. Whenever a case of scarlet fever occurs the health authorities should be informed at once in order that the premises may be properly disinfected and the necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The public are warned against the consequences of neglect.

Mayor Low has appointed a Corporation Counsel, a Tax Collector, a City Treasurer and a Registrar of Arrears. The more important officers-Commissioners of Police, Fire, City Works, Buildings, Health and Excise-are yet to be named. While the appointments filed selections have doubtless been carefully and prudently made. Mr. Low received the votes of many Democrats, and these appointments are equally divided between the two parties. The reappointment of Corporal Tanner was certainly deserved, and will be universally approved. His administration of the Tax Office has been very successful. Mr. Ficeman, the new City Treasurer, is an independent Democrat, and has represented his ward in the Board of Supervisors, where he distinguished himself by opposing every job that was brought forward He is a thoroughly honest man and will make a competent and painstaking official. The other two appointees are less widely known. The displacement of Mr. DeWitt, who has served as Corporation Counsel for thirteen years, under both Republican and Democratic Mayors, will be regretted by many. His successor is a lawyer of this city, and has acted as an Alderman in Brooklyn, and as a member of the Board of Elections. The new Registrar of Arrears is said to be especially familiar with real estate matters. Possibly Mayor Low has given offence to the politicians; but the politicians neither nominated nor elected him.

The dispatches point to M. de Freycinet as the new French Premier. He succeeded M. Wuddington toward the close of 1879, when it had become evident that a Ministry made up mainly from the Left Centre could not any longer conduct the Government. The President was unwilling to dissolve the Chamber, and, on the other hand, he disliked to dismiss M. Waddington, and to cut off so experienced a group from a share in the administration, M. de Freycinct declined to accept the Premiership until he was given permission to retain the most radical members of the Ministry and to offer partiolies to four members of the Pure Left. His administration had many elements of strength. When the Senate struck out the most vital article of the Education bill he executed the will of the lower Chamber by issuing the March decrees; and when M. Gambetta undertook to dietate his policy he preferred to resign rather than sacrifice political independence and self-respect, M. de Freycinet was altogether the ablest of the Premiers who preceded M. Gambetta. He was a statesman of real force, skilled in debate, and of remarkable administrative capacity. He will find a second Premiership easier in one respect and more embarrassing in another than the first was. M. Gambetta, whose ascendancy was generally recognized, had not then been Premier himself. After the recent collapse of his administration he will not exercise the same influence over other Premiers Cabinets. On the other hand, M de Freyeinet, as the representative of the moderate sections is the most powerful group of the Chamber.

AN AMERICAN TRIAL.

At the beginning of this horrible tragicomedy which has just ended in Washington THE THIRDS called attention to the distinct rively American features stamped upon the whole trial: the laxity of conventional rules, the latitude allowed to the prisoner, the respect. even deference, with which his incessant interruptions were received. The result of the trial is quite as significant of the National character as any other part of it. The jury, were very fair representatives of the great average mass behind them. They did not possess exceptional intellect nor scientific nor legal knowledge, neither were they markedly deficient in any way. They belonged to the great middle class in which are to be found the sound ommon sense, quiet domestic virtues, shrewdgess and energy which have given to the United States its character and name. Much of the echnical testimony of the experts probably was lost upon many of them, as it was upon the Nation at large; so were the labored appeals of

connsel.

Guiteau cunningly tried throughout the trial to bring the weight of public opinion to bear upon them, by representing the press and the country at large as on his side. Judge Cox declared that it was an insult to the jury to suppose they could be influenced by such an argunent. But the case was on trial before the whole American Nation as well as themselves, and they knew it. The evidence was laid before the people to the last detail. The fact that the Nation believed Guiteau insane would natue rally insensibly impress a perfectly honest juryman with a distrust of his own opinion. It is an exceptionally strong man who can be sure he is right with the world on the other side. Both Reed and Scoville, too, introduced a Western style of argument heretofore unknown in Eastern courts, and which we hope will remain so-i, e., the jury were to acquit because of the effect which the verdict might have in Europe. They attempted, also, at the instigation of Guiteau (who is a shrewder-witted man landed proprietors are heavily in debt and the than either), to excite the compassion of the peasants are too indolent and intemperate to jury by declarations that the prisoner was penthe Government paid the counsel for the prose- gages on both land and unripened crops, are cution enormous fees, and the experts, men detested by those who depend upon their and. most eminent in their profession for skill and In cities, where they invariably succeed by lavishly spent blood money. Mr. Scoville, in neighbors with whom they are unwilling to as the gallows from his own family, hurled accusa- traders are naturally revited and execrated by tions of perjury as the madman flings fire- the lower classes. In town and country the brands. They harmed nobody.

The jury, to their credit be it said, were utterly unmoved by all these impertinent side which they had reason to believe would not be issues. Was the man sane or a madman? resented by the local authorities or by the Im- carious wind-bibbers and Senegal gam clubs. That was the one question they had to solve, perial Government. The new Czar has openly and they quietly brought their common sense | courted the favor of the peasantry. He has and force to bear on it alone. The evidence arrayed the entire army in the familiar uniform best witness for the prosecution. If there be a foreign innovations and has assumed to be a single scraple remaining in the mind of any Russian of the Russian peasants; and cer- taken in South America. The native birds of American as to the hanging of this murderer on | tainly detestation of the Hebrews is one of the | that continent yield a quality of feathers which the ground that he is insane, it should be re- traits of the class whose cause he professes to are only used to supply pedlers with dusters, moved by the decision of twelve practical men have made his own. The listle-sness which has but the experiment of importing the African

crisis as that which Guiteau has passed through. the sympathies of the palace are not with the The shock of horror with which Guiteau's deed was received by the Nation, the genuine sympathy with which the people watched beside Garfield's wife and mother over the dying bed of the victim, were in keeping with our National character; yet so too has been the patient forbcarance with which the people have treated the gibbering murderer, and even the vulgar public amusement at his antics. But the inexorable justice waiting behind this indulgence is American also. We are, unfortunately, tolerably familiar with crime in this country. So long as we are the City of Refuge among nations we shall be so. We make little outery about it compared with the habit of the French or Englishman. But sooner or later, by Lynch or other law, it gets its quietus.

Guiteau himself, too, belongs peculiarly to his country and his time; just as much as Garfield did. One showed what the wide chances, the level standing-ground, will do for a pure, honorable nature with high aims; the other their effect in developing a malignant, unclean creature. Vanity and egotism and political corrupwill not be received with enthusiasm, the tion were the devils which entered into Guiteau and possessed him. In a country less free, Garfield would probably have remained for life an obscure teacher or preacher; and this poor wretch would have been trampled into the mud long ago, too deep even to sting the heel of the man who walked above him. No doubt we shall have presently a purely American hanging to end this hideous drama; probably a gesticulating, orating victim posing and playing a role even on the gallows, and a whole people ooking on curiously.

As Judge Porter declared, the maiesty of the law, the integrity of the jury and the honor of the country will be vindicated by this trial and its result. But it is an American characteristic to learn quickly how to better both manners and morals; and the Guiteau trial should teach as that our patience could remain as goodhumored, our justice as inexorable, our vindication of law and the honor of the country as complete, and yet that we could make a much needed and immeasurable advance in decency, decorum and dignity.

THE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

The riots at Warsaw during Christmas week have directed attention to the hideous scenes of persecution which have been enacted in Southern Russia during the last nine months. The details of this uprising against a detested race, as we find them recounted in the special orrespondence of the Journal de Genère and The Times (London), show that the movement was deliberately planned by unserupulous enemies of the Hebrews. While the Christmas services were being celebrated in the ancient Church of the Holy Cross, a false alarm of fire was raised, a terrible panie was caused, and many lives were lost. Now there was not the slightest ground for the suspicion that the fatal cry was uttered by an Israelite. Among the swarms of idlers and pickpockets seized by the police outside the church there was not a single Jew, and among the physicians who rendered aid to the sufferers there were several of that faith. Yet the crowd that gathered about the doors, hearing above the uproar a strong voice erying: "Jews have sacrificed our brothers and sisters in the church; then let our blood be revenged upon them!" acted immediately upon this hint, and rushed headlong for the Hebrew quarter. For forty-eight hours the mob was allowed to do what it pleased. Houses were pulied down, shops were sacked, pedlers were beaten, stripped and left bleeding in the streets, money-changers were first robbed and then hounded through the town, bedchambers were ransacked and bedding and clothing torn to shreds, and every conceivable form of cutrage and pitlage was practised. The mob was composed mainly of vagabonds, thieves and boys, and could easily have been dispersed if the police had exerted themselves, This they would not do until 6,000 families had been plundered and turned out of doors, and the hundreds of rioters who were then ar

rested were specially released. The impunity with which this mob was suffered to wreak its vengeance upon a despised race is a startling proof of the indifference with which the Government looks upon the cruelties of Jew-buiting. The police with the regiments at their backs could have cleared the streets in a few hours, but the officials only shrugged their shoulders and declared that it was not worth their while to protect Jews. What is even more equivocal, the Imperial Government had directly promoted race antipathy by appointing commissions of experts to determine what repressive measures were required against the Israelites. Notwithstanding the widespread persecutions in Southern Russia, extending from Bessarabia to Astrakhan and even into Siberia, Poland had remained from April until December a safe refuge for at least a third of the Czar's Hebrew subjects, In Warsaw alone there were 100,000 Jews engaged in trade and moneyending, and living in such amity with the Poles that they seemed to be amply protected against the fanatical hatred to which their brethren in the South were exposed. Yet in a moment the passions of the Christian population are kindled, and those who do not join in the detestable work of persecution stand by and smile while the Jews are hunted like dogs through the streets on the bare suspicion that one of their number has caused a panic in a crowded church. The rabble itself and the wily leaders who directed its movements seem to have assured themselves that the local officials would not make any haste to assert their authority, and that the movement would excite little displeasure in the Imperial councils.

The notorious fact that many of the Nihilist band of assassins have been Hebrews has undoubtedly encouraged the lower classes in Russia to believe that they can safely maltreat and plunder a race whom they at once envy and despise. In agricultural regions, where the profit by industry, the money-lenders make miless, unable to pay for a proper defence, while | advances to both classes, and holding mortprobity, were induced to swear to a lie by this habits of thrift and usary in outstripping his frantic endeavor to ward off the disgrace of sociate except for purposes of gain, the Hebrew brutal instincts of race antipathy have tempted the besotted rabble to display a hostile feeling was weighty, but the prisoner himself was the of the peasants; he has set his face against vested in this industry in Cape Colony,

cannot be mistaken for so long a time in such a Government, furnish conclusive evidence that victims of mob cruelty.

"LAY LONDON IN ASHES."

Upon the whole, Great Britain has reason to congratulate herself. She has come off much better at the hands of Messrs. Robinson and Cox than she had any right to expect. The first outgiving that these two representative Irishmen were about to tackle England produced a deep impression in this country, and no doubt thrilled England with apprehension. It was known in political circles that both gentlemen were, so to speak, a good deal worked up toward England, and it was generally believed that when they began to get in their work-Robinson with invective and Cox with satire-it was liable to go very hard with the Old Country. The understanding was that Robinson should present what is called in the new Democratic vernacular the "ipse dixit" of the Democracy in this business, and that, whatever it should be, Cox should rally up to it, reinforce Robinson and carry it through. As no one knew precisely what would be the terms of the "ipse dixit," though everybody knew that Robinson and Cox were stirred to the depths of their natures over the matter, it was feared that they might make unreasonable and exorbitant demands.

There was naturally a good deal of suspense England breathes freer, and the whole civilized world experiences a sensation of relief since the conclusion of Mr. Robinson's speech and the announcement of the very reasonable and moderate terms of the "ipse dixit." After reciting the story of the imprisonment in England of men claiming American citizenship, he says: "I ask no more than that we follow the example of England in Abyssinia; send over troops enough to take these men out of prison and lay London in ashes by our artillery." It is very much to Mr. Robinson's credit that he is able to forget the great wrongs which he and his countrymen have suffered at the hands of British despotism, and bring himself to propose calmly and dispassionately so easy and reasonable a solution of this disturbing question. There are those, no doubt, who would insist upon our Government's taking immediate measures either to blow England completely out of the water or to devastate the entire surface of the island. Mr. Robinson is a statesman and not so unreasonable. All that he asks is that we send over troops to rescue the prisoners and lay London

in ashes. To some of us, who had feared that in the excited state of mind of Messrs. Rob inson and Cox extreme measures might be proposed, this announcement brings a great sense of relief. The proposition cems so reasonable, and withal so simple. Quite likely the English people, who have been worked up to expect much more dreadful things, will be willing to compromise on these terms, and, after opening their jails themselves lay London in ashes as a propitiation. Should there be any question about it, however, Congress should take immediate steps to carry out the plan. The proposal to lay London in ashes is one to which no fair-minded man can raise any objection. The wonder is that it has not been thought of before. And in a matter of such importance it is better to waive all formality. We hardly need wait for a declaration of war. Let Congress appoint Messrs. Robinson and Cox a committee to go over and lay London in ashes. Carthaginem esse delendam. Be Robinson our Cate and London our Carthage. Great Britain gets off very easy at that. She has reason to thank her stars that Robinson is a philosophic statesman, and not an impulsive enthusiast.

OSTRICH FARMING.

The most complimentary thing which Job was able to say for the ostrich was that "she to the patriarch she was without natural affec- instance, glowing with the love of beauty, chivthough they were not hers-and although endowed with goodly feathers, understanding had not been imparted to her, and of wisdom had she been deprived. Natural historians more recent, more profane, and more or less trustworthy, have represented her as a denizen of desert places which supplied her modest necessities, loose stones, to wit, which she devoured and digested or hurled back at her pursuers, and an occasional bush to furnish concealment for her head. The circus estrich, a fowl of dejected mien, which inhabits a cage and teeds on parasols, is widely distributed throughout this country in the summer season; but inasmuch as this species is usually arrayed in plumage constructed by the deprayed and unscientific circus-man, it has little ornithological value. Public interest in the genus concentrates itself upon the genuine untamed African bird-Struthio Camelus-which has been hunted for its feathers by generations of negrees until it is in danger of complete extermination. The latest addition to our stock of knowledge concerning this uncivilized industry is to be found in a late document issued by the State Department at Washington. In an interesting paper on the resources of the West Coast of Africa, Consul Matthews, of Tangier, tells us of one horse and his rider which the ostrich does not scorn. "Here," says Consul Matthews-that is in the wild region southwest of Morocco-" her e is the desert horse, Shrub-el, the wind-bibber, or drinker of the wind, which is used to run down ostriches." Later on it appears that the title wind-bibber" is poetical rather than descriptive, for Mr. Matthews explains that this marvellous courser "is ted only on camels' milk." This exhibarating diet gives such courage and well-corded muscle to Shrub-el that he swiftly lays himself alongside of the fleeing fowls while his Saharawan rider breaks the thigh bones of the game with his zer-walta-the zerwalta, as Mr. Matthews explains, being a stout club made from the Senegal gum tree, which the man of the desert threws with unerring

When the Saharawan has secured his plumage, his next business is to snuggle it out of the country to avoid paying export duty, and he usually succeeds in Ecircumventing the custom house. Nevertheless, the Morocco Government is able to tax feathers annually exported from Tangier to the amount of \$100,000. This, however, is an inconsiderable fraction of the value of the ostrich feather crop throughout the world. In the absence of trustworthy figures, the yearly production may be valued approximately at \$10,000,000. Of course the production of this vast amount of adornment cannot depend upon local and pre-The rearing of domesticated ostriches has for some years been pursued with great profit in South Africa, at least \$40,000,000 being in-Ostrich farming, too, has lately been under-

above referred to. According to Mr. Baker, full-grown imported birds standing seven or eight feet high, and sound in wind and limb, have brought from \$1,000 to \$1,200 each, and yet enterprising farmers hope to secure a good interest on such an investment. This expectation is based on the fact that a yearning for borrowed plumage is an original element in the constitution of the female character, so that while woman endures the market can never collapse. Besides this, the modern ostrich farmer doesn't allow the bird to demean herself as she did in Job's day. Her eggs are not left in the sand, but carefully placed in a patent hatcher. The farmer nurses the young deprived of maternal care, so that the increase is quite as certain as that of the most civilized poultry. The feathers of the chickens can be counted before they hatch, and altogether the crop is reasonably certain.

Consul Baker's report is intended to encourage this industry in the United States, and he gives elaborate details in regard to the birds and their habits, their breeding, rearing and placking. The climate of the Southern States and California, where they have already been introduced, appears to be adapted to their needs. They will eat anything except railroad iron, and they only drink "once every few days." A single pair of well-fed birds "will hatch a clutch of chickens four times a year, with from ten to fifteen chickens in each clutch." At Cape Town a chicken a month old is cheap at \$50, so that the increase of a single pair would be worth say \$2,500 per year. The pluckings, which are made every six or nine months, are equally remunerative, each bird's product of feathers for a year amounting to \$125 and upward. This can be readily understood when it is remembered that there are twenty-five feathers on each wing, and a good white plame will bring \$5 at wholesale. Consul Baker thinks that the plumage of birds reared in South America will be richer and more desirable than the African feathers, because of certain climatic advantages on this continent, and he does not see why the most gorgeous plumes cannot be produced in the United States. The colonists of the Cape have taken the alarm lest their monopoly should be broken, and are making efforts to prevent the exportation of well-bred fowls. Any live Yankee who is moved to embark in this industry would do well, therefore, to procure a setting of eggs at once. With his chickens hatched the future is secure, for there is no limit to the age which an ostrich may attain if his or her legs are insured against the zer-walta and other ac-

CARCASSONNE.

Sermon's which most stir the blood do not always come from pulpits. There is, for example, a sad old ditty which we all know, by that scampish Nadaud, which teaches the lesson of human life as sharply as you will probably find it in any sermon preached this morning. A peasant, "double bent with age," sits at his cottage door looking across the blue mountains at the spires of the city to which he planned to go when a boy, but which, in all his eighty years, he has never saved money enough to reach. His neighbors, his son, and his son's son, all have travelled beyond it, but he never has seen Carcassonne. "Could I," he cries, "but there two days have spent, I gladly would have died, content That I had seen fair Carcassonne!" Out of pity they take him on the journey, but half way the old man dies upon the road. He never looks on Carcassonne. "Each of us," adds the poet, "has his Carcassonne"; which is true and bitter enough.

A practical man, however, would console us by saying that if the old man had reached the city of his dreams, the dim glittering spires would have proved to be only painted wood and tin, above dirty streets, ugly sights and vorse smells, and he would have been very glad to go home to his hut on the hills. Carcassonnes usually do turn out in that way in scorneth the horse and his rider." According France and elsewhere. Some young lad, for tion-hardened against her young ones as alry, genial feeling, coveting finer thoughts and expressions of thought than he finds in his poor home or in the dull shop, looks longingly up to some social elevation which he can never reach If he did reach it, he would find there reduplicated the very same men and women that he had left below; the same aims, affectious, envies, appetites and virtues. Or, when the humble disciple sits at last at the feet of the great poets or philosophers whom he has revered in print so long, in all probability he listens to the flattest of gossip; their wit and wisdom are kept for their books, they are nervous, irritable, jealous. He has a glimpse of the muddy streets, he smells the bad odors. Or, perhaps the young man's eyes are fixed upon the glittering spires of fame, for himself ? He reaches them presently, not by trickery or advertisement, but by high endeavor and work which deserves to be immortal. What is this fame worth to him when he has grasped it? He grambles at being pestered for his autograph, or stared at in a crowd; he is enraged to hear his finest thoughts garbled and chewed into fragments and rolled like savory morsels under the tongues of an ignorant public; his rarest enjoyment is to leave the meb behind and to hide alone with Nature and his friend. Or, it is the golden glitter of money that tempts and mocks him? Yet when he has acquired the millions he finds that his most genuine pleasure comes from pride in his boy or faith in some cld friend, or the love of some woman or baby; all of which money did not buy for him. Perhaps it is political ambition which opens a road before him on which to climb to the summit of his hopes ? If he can reach it, it will be to find the sacred secrets of his home ripped open to the eyes of the staring crowd, his past life, however honest or pure, made black with slander, and himself the victim of hungry office-seekers and it may be of the assassin. To young people who are planning their journey to some city set upon a hill, this discouragement no doubt sounds but feeble croaking. Let them keep their city in sight, and go to it if they can. It is a miserable, meagre life that has no Carcassonne! But they will find, after all is over and done, that the solid comforts, the real pleasures of life, came to them if at all on the road, after each day's work, in hurried snatches, piecemeal; not massed in any ecstatic rapture at the goal.

Another point. Many good folk are so convinced that all earthly Carcassonnes will turn out, when conquered, to be little more than dirty streets and ugly sights and sounds (probably from their failure in reaching the one they strove for) that they set down the whole of this life as a mistake, a vale of tears, a conglomeration of misery, failure and injustice; and they have much to say of the life to come. Upon the unknown heights of the future they think they see a city not made with hands, where at least their individual wrongs shall be righted, and where they shall have a better chance than they have been able to lay hold of here. They have usually very vague ideas as to what that chance will consist of; to many poor tired souls it doubtless seems nothing better than to be able to stop working and to rest; and to many a loving heart it is only the surety of finding again in another country one long-lost face, of

make a home of the regions of death itself. In all ages and in every race men have put their trust in that world to come to recompense them for the shortcomings of this. "I will look up unto the hills," cries the Hebrew King, and the New-Yorker of to-day when the burden grows too heavy to bear. God grant that ne man may be disappointed when he enters that invisible Carcassonne. Yet, if Holy Writ speak truth, "the Kingdom of God is within you." If we do not keep honesty and justice in our hearts here, and order our actions by them in our brief life in the United States, we are not likely to mount into any exalted region of honesty and justice immediately after death. If our chief enjoyment here is fierce bigotry or petty gossip about the people near us, we shall not be apt to breathe freely in an atmosphere of pure love. It is in that City, not here, that as we have measured unto others it shall be measured to us again.

PERSONAL.

That most genual and kindly of men, Mr. Longfelow, grows even gentler as he grows older. He said. of Oscar Wilde the other day: "Well, Mr. Wilde has written some good verses; he cannot be an ignorant man."

General Burnside's large silver punchbowl, presented to him by his staff officers, was sold in Providence the other day for \$425. His silver was widely scattered, forks and spoons and ladies being sold separately to people who wanted relies of the dead Senator.

Mr. Wilde, after his disappointment with the Atlantic, has been consoled with the Hudson and its beauties. He spoke approvingly of the river to a reporter of The Albany Argus who found him writing autographs for a number of ladies. "I hope," said the aesthete, "I am obliging beautiful young ladies, for I make it a point to give my autographs to n

General Grant, when asked the other evening where was the sword which he wore at Lee's surrender, answered, the New-York correspondent of The Bos on Traveller says: "I didn't have any on. I seliom wore a sword. I did wear one at the battle of Shiloh, and it saved my life. A ball struck it and broke the scabbard, which drouped on the field. I believe Mrs Grant has the blade. She is better at saving things than I am."

Miss West, the daughter of the English Minister. s much admired at Washington for the skill and taste with which she plays the hostess in her father's house. She is only eighteen, and had not long been out of her convent when she started for Washington. She shows in entertaining the grace and the self-possession of an experienced married woman, and a youtuful gentleness that adds to the charm.

One of the most delightful of the chivalrons Engish gentlemen of the old school, General James MacDonald, has just died. He was a Crimean hero. and a man who never spoke a word against man or woman. He was as scrupulously careful of giving pain as he was brave. His heavy locks were early pain as he was brave. His heavy locks were early turned to snow, and though he was always in the midst of danger it is said that the Russians refused to shoot at him because they (hought he was a high priest. He was the intimate friend and the scere-tary of the Dake of Cambridge.

GENERAL NOTES.

By a singular misunderstanding the Maryland Legislature adjourned from Thursday last until to

There is not a city in the world where a greater number of accidents occur than in London, and t is surprising to learn that there is not an ambulance to be obtained in case of need except the one lately pre sented to the London Hospital by the vice-chairman. A meeting will be held early in February at which the Dake of Cambridge, president of the London Hospital, has consented to preside, and which, it is hoped, all the leading representatives of the hospitals will attend, for the purpose of discussing the desirability of organizing a complete ambulance system in Lordon.

An amusing debate occurred in the Connecticut House of Representatives on Thursday upon a resolution of Mr. Fuller, of Somers, "that the practice of smoking in the halls of this house is offensive alike to mem pers and visitors, and does not comport with the dignity of this house, and that it be strictly probibited." Mr. Fuller expressed his disgust upon perceiving, when the house rus called to or ier, that the apartment smelled of to bacco, and evoked a rear of laughter by complaining that when he reached home at might his wife charged him with having been smoking. He subsequently declared that he had never paid a cent for a cigar, but conscien-tionsly added that he couldn't say he never smoked a cigar. The resolution was idefinitely postponed.

One of the officers of the Lancaster, the flagship of the European Squadron, writes that the first reception given on board of that vessel in the harbor of Nice, on January 7, was an exceptionally brilliant af. fair. The ship was profusely decorated with flowers, the guns, spars and every object about the decks being vered with the most artistically arranged among those present being a Russian Prince, Barons and among those present tempa Russian Frince, tarons and Counts without end. Previous to beginning the daucing the guests paid their respects to Admiral and Mrs. Nicholson, who gracefully received them in the chara-ing autoors. On the Monday following (January 9) a bail was given in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Nicholson at the Hotel des Palmiers, at Nice.

In the course of a recent lecture upon "Castes and Trades in India," Monier Williams, Baden Professor of Sankerit at Oxford, said that the Irish Land League had not invented "Boycetting." India had furnished examples of " Boycotters" and " Boycottees " for many centuries. When the lecturer was in India a cloth merchant of Ahmedabad had committed a helnous caste erime by marrying a widow, and was thereupon "Boyotted." No one would buy from him, or sell to him, or speak to him, or live with him, and none of his debtors would pay him their debts. He could not sue them, for no one would give evidence. As in the Irish Land League, the members of an Indian caste had no Individ-ual liberty of action; they were forced to subordinate the laws of the State to the mandates for those who pre-

BITS OF CRITICISM.

ALFRED AUSTIN'S IDEAS ON POETRY .-Alpred Alstin's Ideas on Poetre.—
Poetry is a transfiguration of life; in other words, an imaginative representation, in verse or rhythm, of whatever men perceive, feel, think, or do. The relative greatness of a poet depends upon the amount of life he has transfigured, in other words, upon how much of whatever men proceive, feel, think, or do, he has, in verse or faythm, represented imaginatively. In valuing the amount of life a poet has transfigured, in other words, in estimating the relative greatness of a poet, the place of honor, dignity and importance must be assigned to action, the next to thought, the next to emotion, and the last to perception or observation.—[The Contemporary Review.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND THE DIPPERENCE BETWEEN FIGLISH AND AMERICAN NOVELS.—It is hard to say exactly wherein the difference between American and English novels consists. Patting aside Mr. James, who is for all practical purposes a European, we should be inclined to say that the best American stories are characterized by a certain straightforward way of looking at motives and actions which we, in our endless subfleties and qualifications, have lest. With them right is apt to be right, and wrong wrong: their moral judgments are very much what our granditathers, who so foolishly cut them driff, would have passed. It is the curious contract between the ctoics of a child said the wit durits inference of a grown man that makes the Yankes character so attractive to those who know it in its best developments.—The Athenseum.

THE RAREST LITERARY MERIT.-We are al-THE RAREST LITERARY MERIT.—We are almost driven by the modern superabundance of words to think that, of literary merits, the most estimable, as it is the rarest, is self-restraint and terse exactness of language. It would seem as fifthe poems of Mrs. Howeving which are most likely to live in the love of future readers are her souncts. Their mere diffusiveness will swamp many of our too wordy ministrels, as it did the minor poets of the Eigzabethan age. Perhaps there is too quick a rush of sup row as then, or it may be that overflow of language is the drivel of a weary world, while the Euphuist tricks of speech were its early prattle; but however that may be, we find ourselves longing for a crystal-clear and polished song, such as Waller or Suckling could write, or for a flawless work of linguistic art, like one or two of Gray's poems, or for a page of opigram powerful and balanced, as were the pages of bryden and Fope.—[The Speciator.] pages of Dryden and Pope. [The Speciator.

BUSINESSLIKE POETRY .- Nature is a great social economist, and gives every man his little bre-of life for business purposes, and a post, above all of-men, is called upon to be businessine. The differenof life for business purposes, and a pion, as planting of the difference between a good post and a bind post is that one attends to postle business while the other does not. So business like and so free from manner is the highest portry that it seems to have written i self. Even in such highly implicative work as the "Ancient Sariner" and "Christaginative work as the satural of amine presentment, is as direct and businessike as it is in "The fournal of Sir John Moore" and Hood's "Song of the burnal of Sir John Moore" and Hood's "Song of the Shirt.

It is astonating how the, and at the same time how few, are Wordsworth's really precurs posterior of the same time how few, are wordsworth's really precurs posterior Sir Sandla is by the actual quantity of his work, even in suffers from the weight of year-production Kents's fame, again, would seem an presson to depend almost entirely again, would seem an presson to depend almost entirely again, would seem an presson to depend almost entirely again, would seem an presson to depend almost entirely again.